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Caledonian Mercury

BEING

A short Account of all the most considerable News,

Foreign and Domestic.

Edinburgh, Thursday December 5, 1723.

From the Evening Post, Nov. 30. 1723.

Paris, Decem. 4.

THE King of Spain is sending hither 100 chosen Horses for a Present to our Monarch: Proper Officers and Servants of his Majesty's Stables are actually gone to receive them on the Borders of the Kingdom. A Courier who was sent to Madrid with the new Alterations made in the Act of Investiture, is returned; and we hear the King of Spain entirely approves the said Alterations.

Vienna, Nov. 4. Their Imperial Majesties arrived here Yesterday-Evening.

London, Nov. 30. To-morrow Coaches set out for Harwich and Margate, to attend his Majesty on his Arrival.

Orders are given for the Court to go into Mourning on occasion of the Death of the Duke of Orleans, late Regent.

This Day S.S. Stock was 113, 14th. Bank, 121. York Buildings, 13.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 30.

Hanover, Decem. 3, N.S. His Majesty left Ghore Wednesday the 24th of last Month, between 6 and 7 a-clock in the Morning, and arrived here at 4 in the Afternoon. Prince Frederick set out from Ghore that Morning likewise, and arrived here in the Evening. The Lord Viscount Townshend and the Lord Carteret arrived here from Ghore the 25th. Their Lordships lodged at Zell the Night of the 24th, and were magnificently entertained there, with the Gentlemen who accompanied them, and all their Retinue, by Mr. Lescour. The Lord Glenorchy, from Denmark, and Mr. Wich, from Hamburg, are come hither to attend his Majesty. The Marquis of Blandford and the Marquis of Carnarven are arrived here, to pay their Duty to his Majesty.

From

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From the Flying Post.

Monday Night last an Express arrived at Whitehall from the French Court, with Advice, That on Thursday Night the 21st Instant, O. S. his Royal Highness Philip Duke of Orleans, Valois, Chartres and Nemours, late Regent, and since Prime Minister of France, died of an Apoplexy in the 50th Year of his Age, (being born the 2d of August, N. S. A. D. 1674,) and that the Duke of Bourbon is declared Prime Minister in his Room.

HE was Nephew to Lewis XIV. being Son to that King's only Brother Philip, whose Style and Title was Duke of Orleans, Valois, Nemours, Chartres and Montpensier, and who died likewise of an Apoplexy at St. Clou on the 28th of June 1701, in the 61st Year of his Age, much lamented by the Court and City for several excellent Qualities, and succeeded by his only Son (the Deceased) then Duke of Chartres, in all his Honours and Revenues.

His said Father had two Wives, I. The Princess Henrieta Maria, Daughter to Charles I, King of Great Britain, to whom he was married in March 1661. The last time she was in England, was in April 1670. When she came to Dover, and had an Interview there with her two Brothers King Charles II. and James Duke of York, a little after which she died, being the 30th of June following, N. S. soon after her Return to France. She left Issue two Daughters, the eldest of whom was married in December 1679 to the late King of Spain, but died without Issue. The youngest was married to the Duke of Savoy, now King of Sardinia; who had by her two Sons, viz. the Prince of Piedmont born in 1698, and the Duke of Aosta, born in 1701; and two Daughters, the eldest of which was married in 1698 to the Duke of Burgundy, and the youngest was first Wife to the present King of Spain.

II. Madame Charlotte Elizabeth of Bavaria, late Dutchess Dowager of Orleans, the Elector Palatine's Daughter, to whom he was married in September 1671, and by whom he had Philip Duke of Orleans, now deceased, and Mademoiselle de Chartres, married to the present Duke of Lorain, who has had by her one Daughter and one Son.

Upon his Father's Death, the late King Lewis XIV. appointed him the same Number of Officers and Servants which his Father had, gave him the 2 Regiments of which his Father was Colonel, continued to him his Father's annual Pension of 700000 Livres, and which was a particular Favour, considering he was but a collateral Prince or the Blood, and but in the 27th Year of his Age, allowed him the same Guards.

It was said that his Father, who by Will made him his sole Heir, admonished him to keep all the Officers of his Household, and if any one displeased him, to dismiss him civilly with a good Reward; and that he left 20000 Livres to Hospitals, and 10000 for Masses to be said for the Repose of his Soul. He likewise entred a Protestation a little before his Death, against the Omission of his Person and Posterity in the Will of the last King of Spain, and against all Injury and Prejudice which his own, or the Rights of his Posterity might receive in their just Claims to the Dominions of Spain; alledging, that tho' he desir'd his Birthright might always remain in Suspence, and tho' the Line of those Princes who were before him in Blood, should extend so far into Futurity, that his Posterity might never come to enjoy the Succession; yet he ought not to suffer his and his Posterity's Right and Prerogative to be omitted totally; and that without making any mention of him, Princes should be call'd to the Succession, who could not legally reap the Benefit of it till after him and his Posterity.

The deceased Duke was personally beloved in France, at a Time when there was the highest Improbability that ever he could come to the Crown. The French Nation had conceived vast Hopes of him when he was not 30 Years old, and look'd upon him as one of the greatest Geniuses of the Age.

In 1706, Lewis XIV. appointed him to Command the Army in Italy, in the Room of the Duke de Vendome, who being the most successful General that then served his Majesty in the Field, his Presence was judged necessary after the Shock of Ramilies.

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The Value which that Great King had for the Duke of Orleans, is strongly express'd in the Terms of his Commission, which runs thus:

" LEWIS, &c. Greeting---- It being necessary to chuse a Chief to take upon him the general Command of our Armies in Italy, we are resolv'd to send our most dear and most entirely beloved Nephew, the Duke of Orleans, to take upon him the general Command of our Armies in Italy, as well as gratifie the ardent Desire he has long express'd to be at the Head of our Troops; and by signalizing his Valour, to promote our Glory and the General Good of the State, as because we are satisfied, that besides an Elevation of Soul, and Sentiments becoming his Grandeur and Birth, he has by Care and Application carefully acquired the Experience and Talents requisite for commanding Troops, as he has sufficiently shewn in the Command of our Horse, which he has exercised with all the Ability of a great Captain. We have moreover considered, That the Respect which the Soldiers shew for his Person, their Alacrity to serve under his Orders, their Desires to make themselves known by their Service, and to please him, and to distinguish themselves in his Sight, exciting Emulation in them, and animating their Courage and Zeal, every Man will apply himself with greater Earnestness to his Duty, which cannot but contribute very much to the Success of the Enterprizes of our Armies under his Conduct.

At the Siege of Turin, the Duke animated the Troops every where by his Example; but Prince Eugene beat him out of his Entrenchments, in the Defence of which he received two Wounds, which oblig'd him to retire to have them dress'd, and in his Absence the Prince rais'd the Siege and relieved the Town.

The War in Italy being at an end, by a Treaty concluded with Prince Eugene, the Duke was sent next Year to Spain, where he was appointed Generalissimo of the Forces of both Nations. He was receiv'd at Madrid in a Manner suitable to his Dignity; but, to his very great Mortification, he did not arrive in the Camp till the Day after the Battle of Almanza, when the Duke of Berwick told him, that he did design to have stay'd for his Royal Highness's Arrival, but that the Enemies had prevented his Design, by attacking him. From Almanza the Duke of Orleans march'd towards Saragossa, where the Conde de Puebla was so terrified at the News of his Approach, that he abandoned the Place as soon as he heard that his Royal Highness was come within a few Days March of it. After this the Duke penetrated into Catalonia, and took Lerida, and then he return'd to Madrid, where he stood Godfather to the Prince of Asturias, in the Name of his Most Christian Majesty, and thence he proceeded to the French Court.

He return'd to Spain in May 1708, and took Tortosa. But this was his last Campaign in that Kingdom; for the Court of Madrid was not so much at his Devotion as he could have wish'd, because the Princess of Ursini, who was then Prime Administratrix, was so much his Enemy, that she caus'd the Duke of Uzbeda's Steward to be banish'd, for nothing but a Suspicion that he held a close Correspondence with the Duke.

The Prince of Conde dying in 1709, the Duke of Chartres, Son to the Duke of Orleans, became first Prince of the Blood, to which Dignity a Pension of 100,000 Livres is annex'd, together with the Privilege of making several Freemen in the City of Paris; and other Prerogatives that are very considerable.

In 1712 the Duke of Orleans, with other Princes of the Blood of France, made a solemn Renunciation for themselves and Posterity, of all Claim for ever to the Crown of Spain, as King Philip did in like Manner for himself and Posterity, to prevent an Union of the two Monarchies in one and the same Prince.

In November 1714, the Duke was seiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, but being twice blooded in that Time, he was recover'd, and determin'd to go and use the Waters of Balaruc in Languedoc, to prevent the Return of that Distemper. This Indisposition gave that Prince the Satisfaction to know how much he was belov'd by the People; for there was a general Consternation at Paris when they heard that he was in Danger of his Life.

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The late Duke of Orleans was married to Mademoiselle de Blois, by whom he had four Daughters, of whom Mademoiselle d'Orleans was married in 1710 to her Cousin-German the Duke of Berry at Versailles; all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, to the Number of 28, being present at the Marriage-Feast. She made the most splendid Figure of any Lady in France, was exceeding charitable, and died about two Years ago, to the great Regrate of the Court, the Metropolis, and the Kingdom in general. He had another Daughter married to the hereditary Prince of Modena, and very lately deliver'd of a Prince; a third, who is Lady Abbess of Chelles; and the fourth married to the Prince of Asturias.

As for the deceas'd's particular Character, we expect it from the Paris Gazetteer; we can only say what the whole World has seen, that he was a most consummate Statesman, of which his Choice of so able a Man as the late Cardinal du Bois to be his Favourite, his Recommendation of him to the Dignity and Weight of Prime Minister; and, above all, his close Union with the British Councils, in all Measures, for the Repose and Prosperity of Europe in general, are such Instances, which may by some, but ought by none to pass unobserved.

From the Whitehall Evening Post, Nov. 30.

Hague, December 5. The Yachts and 4 Men of War being arrived at Helvoetsluys, an Express is dispatch'd to Hanover to give an Account thereof to the K. of Great Britain. 'Tis now believed that the Congress of Cambray will soon be opened.

Paris, December 4. The 30th past the King gave familiar Entries to the Prince de Dombes and the Count d'Eu.

The 2d Instant at half an hour after 7 in the Evening, the Duke of Orleans was seized with a Fit of the Apoplexy at Versailles, and died 3 Quarters of an Hour after. About a Quarter of an Hour after the King appointed the Duke of Bourbon First Minister, who immediately took the Oaths to his Majesty.

Wye's Letter verbatim, London November 30.

FROM Constantinople of the 28 of October they write, That a Rupture being expected between that Empire and Russia, the Turkish Troops are therefore daily reinforcing their frontier Places. An Envoy from the young Sophi of Persia has lately been admitted to a private Audience of the Grand Vizier, to whom he made pressing Instances to obtain Succour from the Porte against Meriweys; but the Grand Vizier, instead of complying therewith, severely reproach'd him, upon Account of the young Sophi's addressing to the Porte, after having first solicited Assistance from the Czar, and invited his Troops into Persia, which gives much greater Uneasiness to the Porte than the Progress made by the Usurper Meriweys, because he being a Rebel and a Mussulman, they did not question but Methods would soon be found out to bring him to Reason; whereas they can have no such Hopes with Respect to the Czar, who, according to Letters from Petersburg, applies himself with the greatest Assiduity, for putting in Execution the Projects which he concerted with the Persian Ambassador; and 'tis reported, will put himself at the Head of his Army the next Spring Campaign, in case there should be a War with the Turks, of which there is no more Question made.

They write from Florence, That on the 8th Instant, the new Grand Duke held a great Council, wherein he made a Speech in Commendation of the Great Duke his Father, very much applauding his Conduct during his whole Life towards all the Courts of Europe; and his Care to avoid being concerned in the Quarrels in Italy, in Order to prevent the bringing the War into his own Dominions; and to secure his Subjects against the Misfortune of entertaining foreign Troops: His Royal Highness also declared, That during the Continuance of the

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House of Medicis in Italy, no War can happen with Regard to Tuscany; and that he had received the utmost Assurances on that Head from all the crown'd Heads in Europe.

Last Thursday the Grand Inquest for Middlesex passed the Presentment we formerly mentioned against the new Mint near Wapping, and against Mr. Maffon for continuing and procuring the same, and Sir Isaac Tyllard the Foreman delivered it to the Court of King's Bench, and he and the rest of the Gentlemen had the Thanks of the Court, and Judge Eyre told them he would endeavour to make it effectual.

The same Day the Common Council of this City met to consider about one of the Lay Stalls, when Sir George Martins, Alderman Parsons, and Colonel Robinson and others took the Opportunity to present a Bill, being in Substance to inflict Penalties on any Lord Mayor who at the Election of an Alderman shall refuse to give in a List of those Persons whose Votes he shall object against, and the same with respect to any Alderman in Choice of Common Council, and if any Person be aggrieved by such Lists, he shall be at Liberty to prosecute, and his Expences defray'd out of the Chamber of London, and that all Persons paying to the Church and Poor, and renting a House of 10 l. per Annum, shall have a Vote in the City Elections; which being read, the Lord Mayor said it was such a Bill as could not be warranted by Law, That they had no Authority to inflict Pains and Penalties on the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and that the Liberties and Privileges of the Citizens were intruded by it.

The Deputy Recorder likewise declared it was contrary to the Law, and several other Aldermen were of the same Opinion; but the opposite Party still insisting on the Question, the Lord Mayor adjourned the Court. In the Debate Sir H--- M---s, speaking against the Bill was told by a Common-Council Man, that some Lawiers were of Opinion he was no Alderman, and it was said to Alderman B---s, that he came in by the back Door.

The Marquis of Blandford is arrived at Hanover. Sir Thomas Coleby and Mr. Rook, Son of the late Sir George Rook, stand Candidates for the City of Rochester, in the Room of Sir Thomas Palmer deceas'd.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

*** These are to Advertise all Merchants and Others, who bring home and deal in Grass-seeds, That they give in to George Handyside Writer in Edinburgh, Secretary to the Society for Improving in the Knowledge of Agriculture, to be found at Sir James Justice and Mr. Mackenzie their Chamber in the Parliament Close, a Sample of their several Grass-seeds, with an Account of the Prices, and Quantities they have to dispose of, so as the Members of the Society may be informed how to be provided with such Seeds as they may have use for.*

*** To be exposed to Sale by public voluntary Roup, together or in Parcels, at John's Coffee-house, on Monday next the 9th of December, at 3 after Noon, two Dwelling-houses at the Head of Peeble-rynd, of 78 L. yearly Rent; The Half of three Dwelling-houses, and a little Shop at the Head of the West-bow, 74 L. yearly Rent; A Tenement on the South Side of the Head of the Canongate, 240 L. yearly; The Half of a Tenement on the North Side of the Common Clofs in the Canongate, about 60 L. yearly; The Fourth Part of the Printing-house in the Fish-market-clofs, 54 L. yearly; and the Half of three Dwelling-houses; and a very valuable long Tack of the Paper Mill of Penicuik; and two Storeys of Boyd's Land near the Nether-bow, 294 yearly. The Particulars of the Rental and the Progress of the Writs, are to be seen at the Writing Chamber of Alexander Baillie Writer in Edinburgh, the 2d Door of the Turnpike above the aforesaid Coffee-house.*

C. S. That a considerable Number of the Creditors of Mr. David Watson late one of the under Clerks of the Bills, having met on the 20th Instant (Pursuant to an Advertisement in the Evening Courant) to consider of proper Measures for recovering the common Debitor's Effects, and having appointed a Committee of theirs

their Number to meet from Time to Time, to examine into the Funds of their Payment, and to direct such Measures to be taken as they shall think most Proper for making the same effectual, for the general Interest of the Creditors. Notice is hereby given by the said Committee, to all Creditors who were not at the said Meeting, and who incline to come into the same Resolution, That they are to give Directions for raising an Adjudication against the common Debtor's real Estate, and for using all other necessary Diligence for making the whole Subjects of their Payment effectual, immediately after the 20th of December next: That therefore they give in their Grounds of Debt betwixt and the said Day, to Alexander Christy, Writer in Edinburgh, Agent appointed by the said Committee for managing their Affairs, to the End that their Interest may be taken care of jointly with the other Creditors. Certifying, such as omit to give in their Papers on or before the 20th of December, on which Day the said Committee has appointed a General Meeting of the Creditors in John's Coffee-House, at 4 of the Clock Afternoon, they will be left to take separate Measures by themselves.

N. B. The said Alexander Christy is to be found at his House in the 4th Story above Arthur Reid Vintner, or at Henry Guild's Writing-Chamber, first Stair above the Ship-Clofs.

* * * That the upmost Story of Smith's Land, to the Fore-street, the Eastmost Lodging, is to be Sold. Whoever has a-mind to purchase the same, may see the Rights and Progress in the Hands of Alexander Garioch Writer in Edinburgh, at his House, in the Entry of the Clofs to Wardrop's Court, the first Turnpike and 3d Door, who is ready to commune with them anent the Sale.

* * * That upon the Twenty-third Day of December next, in the House of Patrick Herdman Vintner in Edinburgh, in the Writers Court there, between 3 and 4 a-clock in the Afternoon, will be expos'd to voluntar Roup and Sale, a Laigh House or Cellar, consisting of Six Rooms, whereof 4 are Fire-rooms; a back Vault, and a large fore Vault, lying at the Head of Bell's Wynd. The Conditions of Roup and Progress of the Writs are to be seen in the Hands of Andrew Geddes Writer in Edinburgh, at his House at the Bank-clofs-head.

BY Order of Mr. John Oglvie of Balbignie, Mr. John Forbes of Newhall, and Mr. Alexander Bayne of Rives, Advocates, Trustees and Arbiters for the Creditors of David Earl of Northesk.

There are to give Notice that the said Trustees and Arbiters are to proceed in the Ranking; Now, that the most part of them have signed the Submission, and for that End, the Arbiters have appointed the Creditors to give in their Claims and Instructions of Debt to William Mercer Writer in Edinburgh, Clerk to the said Submission, betwixt and the first of January next; and such Creditors as have not as yet signed the Submission by themselves or by Proxy; are hereby advertised and desired, to sign the same, or send Powers to their Doers for that Effect, That they may not be precluded from the Benefit of the Disposition granted by the said Earl, in Favours of his Creditors; and that they likewise send up the Grounds of their Debt, and give in their Claims thereon, CERTIFYING, such as do not herewith comply, the Arbiters will proceed without any further Delay.

E D I N B U R G H:

Printed for Mr. WILLIAM ROLLAND,
by WILLIAM ADAMS Jun. at his
Printing-House over against the General-Post-Office.